THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 24, 1862. NO. 12.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the [illegible] of subscription to The Daily Progress:

Daily Paper, 1 [illegible] | Daily Paper 6 months, [illegible]
" [illegible] 3 50 | " " 12 " [illegible]

[illegible] paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

Having [illegible] to Job Printing material, said to be equal to any in the City, orders for PRINTING are solicited. All work [illegible] neatly and expeditiously executed, [illegible] in these times.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

THE LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG—THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING—TRAIN SHELLED—PORT ROYAL SHELLED—YANKEES BELIEVED TO BE "CHANGING THEIR BASE," ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23, 1862.

The latest advices from Fredericksburg this evening state that the enemy have not yet executed their threat to shell the town, and we believe they have changed their programme. Most of the women and children [illegible]. Three shells were thrown at the train which left yesterday morning, but an apology was afterwards made for it.

Four shells were thrown to-day at the town of Port Royal, eighteen miles below Fredericksburg.

MANASSAS ABANDONED BY THE ENEMY—STORES BURNT, &C.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

An official dispatch received this morning states that Manassas Junction and Stone Bridge have been abandoned by the enemy. Stores in large quantities were destroyed. A large fire was seen at Bull Run, and the Railroad bridges were burnt. Sturgis' and Staples' divisions under Seigel passed through Centreville to Washington.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—FROM NASHVILLE—BIGLER WANTS PEACE—FROM VERA CRUZ—CHARLESTON TO BE ATTACKTED, &C.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The Baltimore *American* of Wednesday thinks that the Junction of the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad will probably be the scene of battle in the next campaign.

The latest accounts from Nashville represent Rosecrans as awaiting the completion of repairs to the railroad between that city and Louisville, so that a regular receipt of supplies can be assured.

The second draft in Connecticut has been indefinitely postponed.

Hon. W. H. Bigler has written a letter declaring to become a candidate for United States Senatorship and proposing a plan for adjustment of national troubles.

Warrenton has been evacuated by the Federals.

The Government trains still run out to Manassas Junction, but it is probable the road will soon be again abandoned and bridges destroyed.

Vera Cruz advices of the 1st state that no further engagements had taken place. Several vessels, including a French Man-of-War, had been wrecked in late gales.

A special dispatch to the Evening *Post*, dated Washington 18th, says it is believed that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron clads will succeed in approaching town, at least within shelling distance.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The latest advices from Fredericksburg represent that the town had not been shelled by the enemy.

ADJOURNED.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 22.

The Protestant Episcopal Council adjourned today to meet in Mobile in three years.

From our Second Edition of Saturday.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—THE GRAND ARMY ADVANCING—RICHMOND THE DESTINATION, &c.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.

Flag of truce boat to City Point to-day brought over 100 paroled Confederate prisoners. New York, Washington and Baltimore dates of Wednesday the 19th received.

All agree that the grand army has taken up line of march for Fredericksburg, and that Hooker's, Sumner's and Franklin's corps all moved from Warrenton Sunday and Monday last for Aquia Creek.

The *Tribune* says Burnside originates the movement and his heart is in it. It means business, rapid marching and change of base to a more direct, defensible line—it means Richmond.

Among divisions and corps commanders the belief obtained, that under Burnside there will be no more fruitless or drawn battles, and that when clash of arms come again it will bring crowning victory or overwhelming defeat, and will be a day big with the fate of the Republic, &c.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says Fredericksburg base is considered the best one for operations upon the heart of Virginia.

Nashville dates of the 18th say Gen. Rosecrans and command is here within twelve miles of the city.

McClellan has gone to Philadelphia where an immense reception awaits him.

No change in gold at New York. Foreign exchange on Tuesday, 146½.

The Virginia Conference to-day expelled Rev. Chas. Davis, Chaplain in Lincoln's Navy.

RETALIATION—PRESIDENT DAVIS PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN FIRMLY.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The following communication from President Da[illegible] to Lieut. General Holmes commanding trans-[illegible]sissippi Department is published, dated Execu[illegible] Office, Nov. 17, 1862:

GENERAL:—Enclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal*, of the 3d instant, an account purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Wisconsin) *Courier*, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens in Missouri by order of Gen. McNeill, of the U. S. Army. You will communicate by flag of truce with Federal officers commanding that department and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of McNeill to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand be not complied with you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands.

[Signed] [illegible] DAVIS.

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.

The Fredericksburg *Herald* says that on Wednesday the Potomac was crowded with transports and many believed they were there to convey Burnside's troops to some other point, leaving enough behind to keep up appearances. The *Herald* conjectures that by Saturday night they will be on their way to the new destination, but says that others entertain different views and insist that Fredericksburg is to be made a base of operations. People confident and willing to make any sacrifices rather than surrender the place.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Nov., 21.

The impression is that the enemy have made a demand for the surrender of Fredericksburg but nothing positively known.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.

The city papers say Burnside has communicated to Gen. Lee to surrenderthe town of Fredericksburg be nine o'clock this morning or it will be shelled. Lee refused to surrender.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A REPORT having been circulated in Onslow County and elsewhere that I have been cashiered and dishonorably dismissed the service, I take this method of vindicating my character against malicious attempts to injure it by evil disposed persons.

For good and sufficient reasons of a domestice nature I tendered my resignation as Captain of Co. H. 55th Regiment N. C. Troops, which has been accepted as the following will show:

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENS. OFFICE.
Richmond Sept. 27th 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 226. }

The resignation of the following named officers have been accepted by the President to take effect to day:

Capt. A. J. Pollock, Co. H. 55th N. C. Volunteers.

By command of the Secretary of War.
JOHNS WITHERS,
Assistant Adj't Gen.

Capt. A. J. Pollock, through Gen. G. W. Smith.

nov 24-3t

ROOMS TO LET.

TWO good unfurnished Rooms to let in a central part of the city, with or without board. Address to this office.

Nov 20—tf

NO. 1 Family Flour,
FRESH BUTTER,
FRESH EGGS,
IRISH POTATOES,
SWEET DO.,
DRIED APPLES,
DRIED PEACHES,
GREEN APPLES,
DRIED PRUNES,
DRIED PLUMS,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
PEPPER SAUCE,
MUSHROOM SAUCE,
WALNUT CATSUP,
TOMATO CATSUP,
nov 20-tf at WHITAKER'S.

FOR HIRE FOR CITY PURPOSES.

A FINE city carriage can be had at all hours. E. A. WHITAKER.

HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINES, BOLTING CLOTH AND MILL PECKS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Tuesday, December 2d, 1862, at the store of C. N. McAdoo, Greensboro, Five very superior Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, and Separators. These machines are of very superior quality, manufactured in Pennsylvania. We have sold a large number of them, all of which have given satisfaction. The Bolting Cloth is of the very best quality.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
Formerly of Newbern, N. C.

Nov 20-1m*

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the public that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:

UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,

And as far as posible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.

The office is upon Wilminton Sreet, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite Town Hall, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address,

THOS. JONES & CO,
Box 258 Postoffice.

Nov 11 -d1m

MULES WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to purchase TEN GOOD MULES. Application to be made at the Commissary Department. THOS. HOGG, Capt. & C. S.

nov 22-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE respectfully beg leave to announce to the Public that we are not now nor never have been connected with any Recruiting agent, and our office is established alone to give *intelligence* that is *legitimate* and *correct*.

THOS JONES & CO.

Wilmington st. over P. Ferrall's store opposite Town Hall.

nov 24-3t

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at

Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Nov. 11.

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. C. MEMMINGER, of South-Carolina, Sec'y of the Trea.
G. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. REGAN, of Texas, Post Master General.
THOMAS H. WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
ROBERT E. LEE, General-in-Chief.

First Permanent Congress.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
[illegible],
Clement C Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W Johnson,
Chas B Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A.E Maxwell,
James M Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benj H Hill.

KENTUCKY.
H C Burnett,
Wm E Simms.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow,
T J Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G Brown,
James Phelan.

MISSOURI.
John B Clark,
R S Y Peyton.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
George Davis,
Wm T Dortch.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Robt W Barnwell,
James L Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Langdon C Haynes,
Gustavus A Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T Wigfall,
W S Oldham.

VIRGINIA.
R M T Hunter,
Wm B Preston.

Total number, 26.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
Dist.
1. Thomas J Foster,
2. Wm R Smith,
3. John P Ralls,
4. J L M Curry,
5. Francis S Lyon,
6. W P Chilton,
7. David Clopton,
8. James L Pugh,
9. E S Dargan.

ARKANSAS.
1. Felix I Batson,
2. Grandison D Royster,
3. Augustus H Garland,
4. Thos B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
1. R B Hilton,
2. James B Dawkins.

GEORGIA.
1. Julian Hartridge,
2. Chas J Munnerlyn,
3. Hines Holt,
4. Augustus H Kenan,
5. David W Lewis,
6. Wm W Clark,
7. Robt P Trippe,
8. Lucius J Gartrell,
9. Hardy Strickland,
10. Augustus R Wright,

KENTUCKY.
1. G W Ewing,
2. E M Bruce,
3. H W Bruce,
4. Robt J Breckinridge,
5. John M Elliott,
6. —— Moore,
7. Henry E Read,
8. T L Burnett,
9. J S Chrisman,
10. Geo B Hodge,

LOUISIANA.
1. Chas J Villere,
2. Chas M Conrad,
3. Duncan F Kenner,
4. Lucien J Dupre,
5. John F Lewis,
6. John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. J W Clapp,
2. Reuben Davis,
3. Israel Welch,
4. H C Chambers,
5. O R Singleton,
6. E Barksdale,
7. John J McRae.

MISSOURI.
1. W W Cook,
2. Thomas A Harris,
3. Casper W Bell,
4. A H Conrow,
5. Thos W Freeman,
6. Geo G Vest,
7. John Hyer.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
Dist.
1. W N H Smith,
2. Robt R Bridgers,
3. Owen R Kenan,
4. T D McDowell,
5. Thos S Ashe,
6. Arch'd H Arrington,
7. J R McLean,
8. William Lander,
9. B S Gaither,
10. A T Davidson.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
1. John McQueen,
2. W Porcher Miles,
3. L M Ayer,
4. M L Bonham,
5. James Farrar,
6. W W Boyce.

TENNESSEE.
1. J T Heiskell,
2. W G Swann,
3. W H Tebbs,
4. E L Gardenshire,
5. H S Foote,
6. M P Gentry,
7. G W Jones,
8. Thomas Menees,
9. J D C Adkins,
10. John V Wright,
11. David M Currin.

TEXAS.
1. John Wilcox,
2. Claiborne C Herbert,
3. Peter W Gray,
4. F B Sexton,
5. Malcom D Graham,
6. Wm B Wright.

VIRGINIA.
1. M R H Garnett,
2. John R Chambliss,
3. James Lyons,
4. Roger A Pryor,
5. Thos S Bocock,
6. John Goode, Jr,
7. James P Holcombe,
8. D C DeJarnette,
9. William Smith,
10. Alex R Botelor,
11. John B Baldwin,
12. Walter R Staples,
13. Walter Preston,
14. Albert G Jenkins,
15. Robert Johnson,
16. Charles W Russell,

ARKANSAS.
1. G A Carland,
2. Jas M Patterson.

Total number, 107.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McGleese.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arrendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. F. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford.—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsay.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c.—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut. W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Benbury.
Cleaveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Richard Russell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr E Kerner.
Franklin—A [illegible]
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Best,
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Glenn, W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Hertford—J. B. Vann.
Henderson—Alex Henry.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston.—Seth Woodall, W H Avera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stokes—William Flynt.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—William Laws, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—Lt. M D Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr., of Anson, Private Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. R. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
O. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS of Orange
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LITCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall.

At present, the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Robeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; William J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

TO THE LADIES OF RALEIGH.

A LARGE requisition has been made on me for sheets, for our Hospitals in Virginia, and I must appeal to the ladies for assistance. All who are disposed to assist in making sheets for this purpose will please communicate with me immediately at my office. Materials will be furnished by the State.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 19-d1w

SALERATUS for sale.—Enquire at my house. nov 19-3t WM. WHITE.

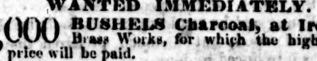
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.

200 PAIRS on consignment, for sale by the lot, at E. L. HARDING'S.
nov 19-3t (Standard copy.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

3,000 BUSHELS Charcoal, at Iron and Brass Works, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
nov 15-4t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. COMPANY,
Wilmington, N. C., 8th Nov., 1862. }



THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eleven (11-100) per cent., on the unappropriated profits of the Road on and after the 1st January next, at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Book will be closed after 20th December.

nov 18-1w L. H. DeROSSET, Secretary.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL."

Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 13-d1m

GEN. R. E. LEE'S BODY GUARD.

A SPLENDID Chance for enlisting in a select corps.

$50 BOUNTY AND $28 PER MONTH.

Fine horses and splendid equipments furnished to every recruit.

Please address me or call at the office over P. Ferral's store, Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. VANN LARKINS,
Recruiting Officer.

Nov. 18-10t:7

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$ 75	Two weeks	$3 50
Two days	1 00	One month	[illegible]
Three days	1 37	Two months	[illegible]
Four days	1 75	Three months	[illegible]
Five days	[illegible]	Six months	[illegible]
One week	[illegible]	Twelve months	[illegible]

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Jas A Moore, Clerk Superior Court; W H Moore, Deputy.
J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.
R G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.
W H High, Sheriff; Geo W Norwood and B H Slater, Deputies.
Hilliard Hudson, Register.
F J Hutchins, Trustee.
—— Hunneycut, Crier of Court.
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Fendal Beves, L B Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON;—Salary, $600.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L Royster.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P F Pescud, R H Battle.
Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.
City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.
Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.
First City Constable—J J Betts.
Assistant Constable—N V Denton.
Weigh Master—F King.
City Police—Wm C Parker, E Johnson, [illegible] Earp, Wm Beves.
District Constable——— Womble.
Sexton—Osborne Holt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 4.55, a. m.—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " " 4.58, p. m., leaves 5.20, p. m.

The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 5.30, p. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 p. m.

No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 5. p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours.

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY IN THE City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.

W. H. CUNINGGIM, Proprietor.
L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Proprietor.

Jan. 16

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. C., }
November 12, 1862. }

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:

SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,) BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL, POTATOES, BRANDY, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

nov 13-1m

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1862.

Vandalism of the Enemy.

We learn from the lips of J. G. Carraway, the Senator from Martin and Washington, on Saturday last, [illegible] the hellish doings of the Abolitionists in this section of the State that exceed anything we have before heard as happening on our coast, and such as should rouse the Legislature and people to take such instant action as will drive the hated invaders from our soil.

In Martin and Washington, and other counties in that section where they have everything their own way, they have literally robbed hundreds of citizens of everything they possessed in the world, stealing not only their negroes but provisions, stock, clothing and furniture. In many instances poor widows, alone and defenceless, were literally stripped of everything, even the clothing of their children being taken away by the *Union* loving and *Union restoring* rascals.—Horses and mules were stolen and quartered in the parlors of their owners, and furniture that could not be carried away was broken up and destroyed. Carts, wagons, &c., have been driven away before their eyes, and every insult and indignity imaginable heaped upon the unoffending citizens.

How long, O ye legislators and rulers, are these our suffering brothers in the East to suffer these things? They have suffered long and endured patiently; they have asked for help and been promised help, and yet their condition is defenceless. How can the Government expect them to continue their allegiance when that protection they have a right to expect and that could be easily extended is witdheld? No more loyal or patriotic people lives than the general population of our eastern counties, as the men they have furnished and the sacrifices they have made will attest, but they cannot be expected to endure and suffer always. A permanent force has been kept in South Carolina and Georgia for the protection of their people along the coast and our people having done as much for the great cause of the South in the struggle for independence as the people of any other State, claim, and demand protection, and it is the duty of the Government at Richmond and the State Legislature now in session to provide that protection. What we want in the East is a permanent force for service in the State alone, and sufficiently large to compel the Yankees to remain under the protection of their gunboats. Give the Eastern counties this force, one that can prevent the advance of or stealing by the Yankees, and let their people remain at home, work their slaves and raise subsistence for themselves and the army and people. This thing of running slaves into the up-country would do very well, probably, if their owners could be sure of going back next week, next mouth, or even next year, but as there is every probability of this war lasting for years yet, and as the question of meat and bread is likely to become the most serious that we shall have to deal with, we say—*protect them where they are that the production of their labor may be saved to a starving people.*

Governor Vance has done his duty in suggesting a plan by which the protection may given, and we trust that the Assembly will not suffer another week to pass before doing whatever is to be done in this matter. If the *ten thousand* men are to be raised let the necessary legislation be done *now* and let the work of organising them proceed. Every day's delay is robbing our eastern citizens of their property and demoralizing a portion of the population that are in possession of or threatened by the enemy. Act and act now.

* * *

Latest by the Mails.

The Richmond papers of Saturday bring us nothing later than the news given in our second edition of that day.

Gen. Lee is at Fredericksburg and a fight seems to be expected there. The enemy are in large force on the opposite side of the river.

The *Enquirer* says information has been received through a private source that the Galena and Manito are at Fortress Monroe, and a large number of gunboats at the mouth of James River.

A deserter who has come into our lines from Newbern reports 15,000 men there, and others arriving, and says Wilmington is to attacked soon.

The Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday says:

"We learn that on Tuesday the 11th instant, a portion of our force stationed at Kinston, drove in the Yankee pickets till within six miles of Newbern, killing some eight or ten but making no prisoners.—Among the property captured from the enemy, some ten fat hogs, some poultry, some cotton cards, and sixty dollars in specie, to say nothing of hoop skirts and other female toggery left behind in their hasty flight.

The troops engaged on our side were of the 8th, 10th, 31st and 51st N. C. Infantry, with Nethercut's Rangers, with Bunting's and a part of Starr's battery and one Cavalry company. The whole under command of Col. H. M. Shaw of the 8th Reg't, the Senior Colonel. Two companies of the 51st and two of the 31st, with Nethercut's Rangers, were detached to operate against a force on the Railroad, which they drove in."

The South Carolina Legislature meets to-day.

* * *

OUR FRIENDS at Kinston and in that section may rely on always getting the latest news in the *Progress*. We get all the telegraphic news furnished the associated press anywhere, and our paper reaches Kinston several hours ahead of the Virginia papers of the same date. Those desiring the latest news in that section should bear this in mind.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal Divine, is now the rector of Christ Church, Baltimore, and is growing into great favoritism. A letter from there says:

His church is crowded to overflowing. He preaches only one sermon a week. His oratory and eloquence are of a peculiarly impressive character.—Very many are drawn away from other congregations to hear him. He does not touch politics in the pulpit, but it is pretty well understood his sympathies are Southern. This may account in some measure for the large audiences.

A TRUE MAN.—Alex. C. Morton, formerly editor of the New York National Democrat, has served for over twelve months as a private in the 38th Georgia regiment, and is now promoted to a Captaincy in the same. He is on duty at Winchester, Va.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker. Prayer by Rev. Mr. [illegible].

The Journal of Friday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced the following as the Senate branch of the Joint Committee on Military affairs—Messrs. Eure, Young and ———

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Russ, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military affairs to inquire into the expediency of empowering the Governor to have seized any and all Grain, Bacon, Beeves, Leather, Salt, &c., the product of the State, that are now being taken out or may hereafter be attempted to be taken out of the State for purposes of speculation. And that they report, by bill or otherwise, as soon as practicable.

Mr. Russ said that the resolution had been hastily drawn, and was intended to meet an emergency.—Information had been received that there were considerable quantities of Bacon already collected at a convenient point in the State, for the purpose of being removed in a very few days. He therefore hoped that the matter would be attended to at once. The resolution was then adopted.

By Mr. Ramsey, a resolution referring the different subjects of the Governor's Message to appropriate Committees. Passed and ordered to be printed for information of the Committee.

Mr. Jarratt, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate to the Senate, information relative to the number of troops furnished by this State to the Confederate Army, the number that had been raised by conscription, and any information he may have as to the number of troops now within the limits of the State. Passed and referred.

On Mr. Murrill's motion, a resolution introduced by him a few days since was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, leave of absence was granted to the Senator from Davidson, (Mr. Adams.) from and after to-day until Tuesday next.

Mr. Russ moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, by which the resolution introduced by him, had been referred.

Mr. Russ then upon leave withdrew the resolution, that he might put it in a different form, in order to pass it at once, under a suspension of the rules without reference, as the matter was important, and it had been suggested that the Committee would not be able to consider and report upon the same to-day.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND PASSED FIRST READING.

By Mr. Lane, a bill relative to hired slaves, (provides that in case of death the liability for hire ceases.)

Also a bill regulating the Administration of Insolvent Estates. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Ellis, a bill concerning Salt. [Appropriates $500,000 for the manufacture of the same, and authorizes the Governor to appoint four Commissioners to carry out the purposes of the bill.]* Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Copeland, a bill instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a new bill for the government of the State Militia.

Mr. Russ introduced a resolution authorising the Governor to lay an embargo on all the prime necessities of life, the product of the State, that are now being taken out or may hereafter be attempted to be taken out of the State, during the existence of the war.

Mr. Young said that he, and he supposed every member of the Senate, concurred in the object had in view by the Senator from Wake, but he thought that the resolution was rather too sweeping in its character, and by passing so important and far-reaching a resolution we might provoke retaliatory action on the part of our sister State, on whom we were dependent for some of the necessaries of life. He therefore proposed a substitute in substance as follows:

Substance of Mr. Young's substitute, that the Governor be authorized to seize any articles of provision or clothing which may be in transition from our State, or which may be intended for markets beyond the State, provided he may believe them to be necessary for the Troops of North Carolina or for the destitute of any part of the State, and provided further that such articles may not be intended for the use of destitute communities or individuals of other States.

Mr. Ramsey appreciated the motives of the Senator from Mecklenburg, but he thought that the latter clause of his amendment would lead to fraud, as speculators would endeavor to produce the impression that they were acting for communities and not for speculation.

Mr. Sharpe had great confidence in the Governor, but he doubted the propriety of giving too much power to any one man. But he was clearly of the opinion that it was our first duty to take care of our own poor, with the use of our resources. If he properly understood the amendment proposed, it allowed the necessaries of life to be taken out of the State, in certain events. He thought it would lead to difficulty, as there was no way proposed by which these agents could be known, if indeed such should exist. He was aware that a great number of persons had been passing through his section buying up articles, purporting to be agents of the Government, when in fact they are collecting the articles for private speculation. He thought, too, that to allow agents from other States to come in conflict with ours, would tend to increase the already too high prices.

Mr. Young did not suppose that his amendment would have opened the discussion upon the great and important question that now occupies our own and the public mind, he regretted that it had that tendency. He thought the Senate ought to be guarded in its action on a matter involving so much.

Mr. Russ said that he would have no objection to adopting the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mecklenburg, but for the latter clause, which allowed agents from other States to enter our markets, competing with those of our own; the tendency of which would be to enhance prices already beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

Mr. Young said he would strike out the latter clause if insisted upon, but he much preferred the resolution as introduced by him.

Mr. Sharpe moved the reference of the whole matter to a committee.

Mr. Arrendell opposed the delay, said the resolution was intended to meet an emergency, and he thought it ought to be promptly met. He thought too that it was proper to have the resolution pretty close in its character, or it would be evaded by a number of would-be agents. He thought that any one that could give themselves up to speculating on the necessaries of life at this time, would not be over conscientious about assuming to be agents when they were not.

Mr. Sharpe withdrew his motion to refer.

Mr. Eure opposed the substitute, it was too indefinite, no provision was made as to what should be done with the article when seized, for this and other reasons he preferred the original resolution; it was simply an embargo.

The question was then put and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Murrill proposed an amendment, limiting the operations of the resolution to 30 days. Adopted.

The question then recurring on the original proposition,

Mr. Young proposed to amend by excepting such as was purchased by agents from destitute communities of other States.

Mr. Lassiter; This is an appeal on the one hand to [illegible]

[illegible] were now suffering for the [illegible] comforts of [illegible] widows and [illegible] them whether it [illegible] agent from another State [illegible] provisions, [illegible] the relations [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said that it seemed to him that the object of the resolution would be defeated, if the amendment was adopted. If we allowed agents to take out of the State, articles of prime necessity for the use of other States, the result would be that we would be left with a short supply and as a necessary consequence, the prices would be enhanced to a yet higher figure. It was known to be a fact that the article of salt was being produced in our State at a cost ranging from $3 to $5, and that owing to the fact that parties were buying it up to take out of the State, our own people were compelled to pay from $15 to $20 at or near the salt works.

Mr. Ellis stated that he was aware of the fact that salt was being speculated on in the way indicated by the gentleman from Robeson; it was selling from $15 to $20 per bushel, owing to the fact of large quantities being bought up and taken out of the State.

Mr. Brown said that he had long had doubts relative to the constitutionality of Legislatures interfering with the trade and commerce between the States—he believed that the Constitution of the Confederate States was precisely in the same language of the old Federal Constitution, on the subject. But this was an extraordinary crisis, and the nature of the case required that it should be met promptly and efficiently. It was a case of life or death. And while he should hesitate under different circumstances, he thought that the resolution should have full scope, that the desired object might be accomplished.

Mr. Brown continued his remarks to some length, stating that it was surely to be regretted that the spirit of speculation was so rife in the State, and that persons holding high positions in society should have allowed themselves to engage in it at such a time.

The question being taken the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Copeland introduced an amendment, the exact import of which the Reporter was unable to hear. The amendment was lost and the resolution passed its second reading.

Under the suspension of the rules the Resolution was put on its third reading. Mr. Eure proposed an amendment, specifying a number of articles. Mr. Young opposed the amendment, and Mr. Eure defended it. The amendment was finally adopted.

The Resolution as amended then passed its third reading, was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the House, where it was amended and returned to the Senate, and finally passed both Houses and was ratified in the following form:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to lay an immediate embargo on all articles of clothing, Woolens, Shoes, Leather, Cloth of any kind, Cotton Yarns, Provisions, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Pork, Bacon, Hogs, Cattle, Salt, or any other article of prime necessity, except articles held by properly authorised agents of this and the Confederate States and any other State of the Confederate States. And this Resolution shall have the force and effect of Law for the space of thirty days from and after its passage.

During the session, messages were received from the House of Commons proposing to go into elections for Comptroller of State, a Solicitor for the 7th circuit, and also for 1st circuit in the order in which they are named. They announced that C. H. Brogdon, Esq., was in nomination for Comptroller, and that A. S. Merrimon, Esq., of Buncombe, for Solicitor for 7th circuit, and Jesse J. Yeates, Esq., of Hertford, for the 1st circuit.

Each of the above gentlemen were elected by a unanimous vote, a message was also received from the House transmitting a Message from the Governor, with the report of the Superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum. Ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Brown, Lane and Jarratt as the Senate branch of the Committee on the verbal communication of the Governor.

On motion Mr. of Adams of Guilford, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m. Prayer by Rev. Henry Hardie, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Logan presented a memorial from the King's Mountain Baptist Association, Cleveland county, deprecating speculation and extortion, and praying a regulation of prices and the re-enactment by the Legislature of the ordinance passed by the State Convention to prohibit the distillation of spirits from grain. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Perkins, Cobb, Dunn, Alford and Avera.

Mr. Fowle, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to incorporate the Macon Leather Manufacturing Company, recommending its passage, with an amendment which provides that said Company shall charge, during the war, no greater profit than seventy-five per cent., on pain of forfeiture of charter and indictment as for misdemeanor. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Fowle, from the same Committee, reported back a bill concerning sheriffs; recommending that it do not pass. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Love a message was sent to the Senate proposing to elect at 1 o'clock a Solicitor for the seventh Judicial circuit, and announcing the nomination of Mr. A. S. Merrimon for that position.

A message from the Governor transmitted the report of the President and Directors of the Insane Asylum which was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution empowering the Governor to employ slaves on works of public defence, authorizing impressment in certain cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Shober, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to elect a Comptroller at 12 o'clock, and announcing the nomination of Curtis H. Brogden for that office.

Mr. Greene introduced a resolution in favor of John Blalock. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Russ, a resolution in favor of Benj. Fitz Randal, late Sheriff of Bladen, empowering him to collect arrears of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Foy, a bill to raise ten thousand troops for the defence of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to require plaintiffs to give bonds for the payment of costs of suit, as well as defendants. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Fowle, the bill for the purchase of provisions was put on its 2d reading.

Mr. Fowle offered an amendment, as a substitute for the 2d section, authorizing the appointment of store-keepers to dispose of the provisions at prime cost to the families of soldiers, and providing further for their gratuitous disposition (on affidavit) in cases of utter destitution. Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd moved to amend by substituting an appropriation of $500,000 for the $200,000 appropriated in the 4th Section. Adopted.

Mr. Waddell offered an amendment authorizing the Governor to enter into arrangements with the Railroad Companies in the State for transporting the provisions, and in the event of a refusal of transporta- [illegible] purpose. Adopted.

The bill [illegible]

Mr. Cowles moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Fowle's substitute for the second section had been adopted. He thought the section sufficiently guarded as it originally stood. The substitute would benefit only the destitute along our railroad lines, but would open a wide door for fraud. The poor were properly the care of the county courts, though he would not object to gratuitous distributions benefitting equally the needy of all sections.

Messrs. Waddell and Fowle opposed, and Messrs. Worth and Fleming urged the motion to reconsider, which having prevailed, the bill and amendments were [illegible].

At 12 o'clock, the House proceeded to execute the joint order for the election of Comptroller. Mr. Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne, was elected without opposition, receiving [illegible] votes, the whole number cast.

Mr. [illegible] introduced "a bill to increase the patrol." Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Waugh, a bill for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. [Furnishes their relatives with Railroad transportation to visit them on certificates had from Justices of the Peace.] Referred to the same Committee.

The House proceeded at 1 o'clock (the Senate concurring) to elect a Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit. Mr. Merrimon was elected, receiving the whole number of votes cast in the two Houses, viz: 127.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to elect [illegible] a Solicitor for [illegible] for that office.

The Senate concurring, Mr. Yeates was elected without opposition, receiving 125 votes, the whole number cast.

A message from the Senate transmitted an engrossed resolution asking its immediate passage. The resolution prohibits the transportation of articles of prime necessity from the State, limiting the embargo to products of North Carolina.

Mr. Amis suggested that articles other than those produced in the State should be included. He knew that flour not produced in this State, was now held by speculators.

Mr. Shepherd urged the passage of the resolution as it was, there being immediate necessity for its adoption to authorize a seizure of articles now in transitu. A bill of wider scope could be hereafter offered.

The resolution was amended on motion of Mr. Amis by striking out the words, "products of this State.

On motion of Mr. Cowles it was further amended by the addition of "Cotton yarns" to the articles enumerated.

On motion by Mr. Peebles, it was also amended by exempting from seizure, goods in the hands of agents of any of the Confederate States.

The resolution then passed its several readings and was sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

A message from the Senate announced its concurrence, and the House adjourned.

In the proceedings of Friday Mr. Kerner introduced the resolution for a Committee to inquire into the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers, *not* Mr. Bryson, of Cherokee.

* * *

The Recent Northern Elections--Their Significance.

The returns of the census of 1860 of the United States gives some articles of information which suggest the value of the results of the recent elections in the North.

Within the great States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, where elections have recently been held, there is comprised a majority of the people of the North. It appears generally, from the returns of these elections, that the States containing a majority of the free State population, and furnishing the majority of the troops in the field against us, have repudiated their rulers, and avowed in the most solemn manner their opposition to the schemes of those who are using the power of the old Government only to advance and foster upon the country their political vagaries, regardless of right and written constitutions.

But there is another statistical point in these elections. The sinews of Lincoln's war are composed of money as well as men. Of the wealth of his section he has lost control also, as will be seen by the following tables, made up from the returns of the census of 1860:

STATES.	TOTAL WEALTH OF 1860.
New York	$1,848 338 517
New Jersey	467 918 324
Pennsylvania	1,416 501 818
Ohio	1,193 898 422
Indiana	528 835 874
Illinois	871 860 82
Total,	$6,822, 352 737
New England States	$1,803 848 765
Michigan	257 163 983
Minnesota	52 294 413
California	207 874 613
Iowa	247 338 265
Kansas	31 327 895
Oregon	28 930 687
Wisconsin	273 671 568
Total,	$3,602 290 189

These figures, which are correct, show a great preponderance in favor of the first six States named. In this there is full as much significance as in the fact that they furnish the majority of the population.—Men and money must be obtained, and to have a united North, the Democratic States must furnish more than half of either.—*Richmond Examiner.*

* * *

Extortioners and Speculators.

The Salem *Press* has a word for speculators and extortioners, thus:

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will "take the bull by the horns," and act promptly upon the grave matters which claim the attention of that body, one of the most important of which we believe to be the regulation of the prices of the necessaries of life. The extortioners and speculators should be handled with gloves off, and no member should shrink from the responsibility resting upon him. In ordinary times, such interference with a man's rights and privileges, would be considered a high-handed measure, altogether uncalled for, and the evil in commercial transactions might be left to cure itself; but not so when we are engaged in a great revolution, famine staring us in the face, and extortioners and speculators sucking the very life-blood from their fellow citizens. The poorer class particularly, will suffer severely, unless the Legislature come to their speedy relief, as the necessaries of life range so high, and are still advancing in price, that they cannot be reached by many. Prompt steps should be taken for the suppression of the general swindling which is going on in articles of subsistence, or some of our people must die by starvation before another crop is gathered."

There is no real necessity for corn to sell at from $2 to $3 per bushel, wheat at $5, and flour at from $30 to $30 per barrel; leather at from $3 to $4 per pound, common cotton cloth at 75 cts. per yard, country jeans at $4, spun cotton at $5 per bunch, and wood at $4 per cord. This is all wrong, and we are anxious to see what member of the Legislature will move first in this matter.

SONG.

BY [illegible]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[illegible]

I.

In Washington city there lives a great man,
And his name it is Abraham Lincoln,
And I'll tell you his story as straight as I can,
But you'll [illegible]
O Abraham Lincoln! wonderful Abraham Lincoln!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

II.

This Abraham Lincoln, they say, when a boy,
Was an orphan most wonderful clever;
[illegible] stream, [illegible]
And set the day by that river;
O Abraham Lincoln! marvellous Abraham Lincoln!
[illegible]
[illegible] but I pray
Would ten thousand make Abraham Lincoln?

III.

His daddy 'gan teach him all science and arts,
And he mainly the science of splitting;
But soon it was found that a boy of such parts
Would take well to no science but [illegible];
O Abraham Lincoln! railsplitting Abraham Lincoln!
Fifty Yanks, it is said,
[illegible]
Would a million make Abraham Lincoln?

IV.

So to splitting he goes, and his genius was bent,
And anon he outsplit all creation;
Split this thing and that thing wherever he went,
Till he split up the great Yankee Nation;
On the country he made an intrusion,*
Split it all into [illegible] confusion;
And he split and he split
Till he left not a bit
Of its [illegible] old Constitution !†

V.

This Solomon Lincoln, they say, is a man
Of most singular aspect and figure,
For he looks not like ape, nor like ourang outang,
Nor like baboon, gorilla, or nigger;
But is made up of things not quite human,
Neither chimpanzee, monkey, or true man;
But a mixture of each,
Having powers of speech,
But still wanting in much that is due man.

VI.

His manners and mien are most singular too,
For sometimes he acts much like a monkey,
Like a possum‡ he smiles; like an owl cries hoo-hoo,
When he laughs, or brays out like a donkey;
He bows at an angle of eighty;
In walking, tramps sturdy and weighty;
He's as grim as a ghost,
And as stiff as a post,
And as glum as a savage from Haiti.—

VII.

Oh Abraham, Abraham, Abraham Linc'l—
On the future we beg your reflection;
And, while there's yet time, we beseech you to think
On some evils, which need your correction:
Lay aside all this love of the Niggers,
And stop all this pulling of triggers,
Send home your gunboats, sir,
Wherever one floats, sir,
And you'll then much less need our [illegible].

---

*Was elected by a minority.

†Does not acknowledge the existence and providence of God.

‡When boys catch a 'possum it is common to split open a small hickory sapling with an axe, and insert the animal's tail, on which when the axe is removed, the cleft stick closes rather uncomfortably. The distortion of the animals features by the agony at the opposite extremity of his person, occasions a peculiar grimace, which the boys call *smiling*. It is conceived Mr. Lincoln not infrequently gets up a smile of this kind under the pressure of the Democrats on the one side and the Black Republicans on the other, which is not a little amusing to the lookers on.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, janes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1862.—tf

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders,
No. 9.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBLISHED for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 11, 1862. 1—tf